CLAIM LISTING

1-69. (Canceled)

70. (New) A host cell comprising nucleic acid sequences encoding the light chain and the heavy chain of an immunologically active chimeric anti-CD20 antibody, wherein the sequence encoding the light chain comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding amino acid residues 23 to 128 of SEQ ID NO: 4, and the sequence encoding the heavy chain comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding amino acid residues 20 to 140 of SEQ ID NO: 6.

71. (New) The host cell of claim 70 wherein the sequence encoding the light chain further comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a human kappa light chain constant region, and the sequence encoding the heavy chain further comprises a nucleotide sequence encoding a human gamma 1 heavy chain constant region.

72. (New) The host cell of claim 71 wherein the cell is capable of producing an immunologically active chimeric anti-CD20 antibody.

73. (New) The host cell of claim 72 which is a mammalian cell.

74. (New) The host cell of claim 73 which is a Chinese Hamster Ovary (CHO) cell.

75. (New) The host cell of claim 73 which is an SP2/0 cell.

76. (New) A method of making a purified antibody comprising expressing the light and heavy chains encoded by the nucleic acid sequences in the host cell of claim 72 and purifying the antibody produced by the host cell.

77. (New) The method of claim 76 further comprising combining the purified antibody with a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer.

78. (New) The method of claim 76 further comprising combining the purified antibody with a pharmaceutical carrier.

79. (New) An immunologically active chimeric anti-CD20 antibody, wherein the antibody comprises a light chain variable region comprising amino acid residues 23 to 128 of SEQ ID NO: 4 and a heavy chain variable region comprising amino acid residues 20 to 140 of SEQ ID NO: 6.

80. (New) The antibody of claim 79 further comprising a human kappa light chain constant region and a human gamma 1 heavy chain constant region.

81. (New) A purified immunologically active chimeric anti-CD20 antibody made according to the method of claim 76.

82. (New) A composition comprising the antibody of any one of claims 79-81 and a pharmaceutically acceptable buffer.

83. (New) A composition comprising the antibody of any one of claims 79-81 and a pharmaceutical carrier.

84. (New) A method of treating B cell lymphoma in a human subject comprising administering to the subject an immunologically active anti-CD20 antibody that is not conjugated to a toxin or radioisotope at a dose of from 100 mg/m^2 to 500 mg/m^2, wherein the antibody comprises a human light chain constant region and a human gamma 1 heavy chain constant region.

85. (New) A method of treating B cell lymphoma in a human subject comprising administering to the subject an immunologically active anti-CD20 antibody that is not conjugated to a toxin or radioisotope at a dose of from 100 mg/m^2 to 500 mg/m^2, wherein the administration of the antibody causes peripheral blood B cells in the subject to be depleted for a period in excess of 2 weeks.

86. (New) A method of treating B cell lymphoma in a human subject comprising administering to the subject an immunologically active anti-CD20 antibody at a dose of from 100 mg/m^2 to 500 mg/m^2, wherein the antibody has the specificity of 2B8 (ATCC HB 11388) as determined in a competitive binding assay, comprises a human light chain constant region and a human gamma 1 heavy chain constant region, and is not conjugated to a toxin or radioisotope.

87. (New) A method of treating B cell lymphoma in a human subject comprising administering to the subject an immunologically active chimeric anti-CD20 antibody in an amount effective to treat the B cell lymphoma, wherein the antibody comprises a light chain variable region comprising amino acid residues 23 to 128 of SEQ ID NO: 4 and a heavy chain variable region comprising amino acid residues 20 to 140 of SEQ ID NO: 6.

88. (New) A method of depleting peripheral blood B cells in a human subject comprising administering to the subject an immunologically active anti-CD20 antibody in an amount effective to deplete peripheral B cells in the subject for a period in excess of 2 weeks, wherein the antibody is not conjugated to a toxin or radioisotope and wherein the subject is administered a dose of the antibody of from 100 mg/m^2 to 500 mg/m^2.

89. (New) A method of depleting B cells in a human subject comprising administering to the subject an immunologically active chimeric anti-CD20 antibody in an amount effective to deplete peripheral blood B cells in the subject, wherein the antibody comprises a light chain variable region comprising amino acid residues 23 to 128 of SEQ ID NO: 4 and a heavy chain variable region comprising amino acid sequence residues 20 to 140 of SEQ ID NO: 6.

90. (New) The method of any one of claims 84-89 comprising repeating the administration of the antibody to the subject over a period of about 2 to 10 weeks.

91. (New) The method of claim 90 wherein the antibody is administered to the subject over a period of about 4 weeks.

92. (New) The method of claim 90 wherein the antibody is administered to the subject in four separate infusions of 375 mg/m^2 per infusion.

93. (New) The method of any one of claims 84, 85, or 87-89 wherein the antibody has the specificity of 2B8 (ATCC HB 11388) as determined in a competitive binding assay.

94. (New) The method of any one of claims 84, 86, 87, or 89 wherein the administration of the antibody causes peripheral blood B cells in the subject to be depleted for a period in excess of 2 weeks.

95. (New) The method of any one of claims 84-87 further comprising treating the subject with one or more chemotherapeutic agents.

96. (New) The method of claim 95 wherein the subject is treated with one or more agents selected from the group consisting of cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, vincristine, and prednisone.

97. (New) The method of any one of claims 84-87 wherein the B cell lymphoma is relapsed B cell lymphoma.